

Answer Key

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|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. D | and the dangers to | of the renewable energy |
| 2. A | which migratory birds | sources discussed here – |
| 3. D | might be subject during | especially water-based |
| 4. C | their journeys. So, the | energy – rely on a final |
| 5. C | best answer is (B). | step that uses the <i>turbine</i> |
| 6. B | 42. D | to power the generator. |
| 7. C | 43. A | 55. Answers <i>should be similar</i> |
| 8. B | 44. B | <i>to:</i> The energy |
| 9. D | 45. D | conservation law simply |
| 10. A | 46. C | states that energy can |
| 11. D | 47. C | only be transformed, |
| 12. D | 48. B | not created or |
| 13. C | 49. A | destroyed. Thus, in all |
| 14. C | 50. not able to be changed, | the examples here, |
| 15. B | reversed, or recovered; | energy is merely |
| 16. A | final. | converted from one |
| 17. A | 51. continuous change. | form to another. |
| 18. A | 52. (especially of a system | 56. Answers <i>should be similar</i> |
| 19. D | or machine) achieving | <i>to:</i> Something in kWh. |
| 20. C | maximum productivity | This is a fun activity for |
| 21. D | with minimum wasted | the students to feel |
| 22. A | effort or expense. | engaged. |
| 23. D | 53. Answers <i>should be similar</i> | 57. Answers <i>should have:</i> |
| 24. A | <i>to:</i> Thermal and | Letter/ informal format. |
| 25. D | photovoltaic: thermal | Student should defend |
| 26. D | absorbs the sun's energy | their points well. |
| 27. C | to heat up water to | Response should |
| 28. C | make electricity, while | mention the burning of |
| 29. B | PV directly transforms | fossil fuels and carbon |
| 30. C | it. | dioxide. |
| 31. C | 54. Answers <i>should be similar</i> | 58. B |
| 32. B | <i>to:</i> A turbine is a | 59. A |
| 33. A | propeller-like object | 60. B |
| 34. C | that turns a shaft in an | 61. C |
| 35. C | electric <i>generator</i> . | 62. C |
| 36. D | Turbines directly | 63. engaging or engaged in |
| 37. A | convert the energy from | without payment; |
| 38. D | the resource into | nonprofessional. |
| 39. D | mechanical energy, | 64. continue to have |
| 40. C | which is then converted | (something); keep |
| 41. B The passage mainly | by the generator into an | possession of. |
| describes the situations | electrical current. Many | |

65. a person, thing, or circumstance causing inconvenience or annoyance.
66. Answers *should be similar to*: Rules were not enforced, anyone in the town could participate
67. Answers *should be similar to*:
 “Soccer” is a British word.
 It comes from the “ssoc” in “association,” to which people added the “-er”
 This was slang that was popular among the students at the time who participated in soccer
68. Answers *should be similar to*:
 c. 2500 B.C.E - first evidence of soccer-like games in Greece, China, Egypt.
 c. 206 B.C.E.–220 C.E. - tsu’chu game, China.
 c. 800s C.E. - development of folk football in Medieval Europe
 c. 1800s C.E. - resurgence of soccer’s popularity in Britain
 1848 - Cambridge Rules, Britain
 1863 - FA rules, Britain
 1872 - FA Cup, Britain
 1888 - first FA championship games
 1889-1903 - development of many world leagues
 1904 - FIFA formed
- 1930 - first FIFA World Cup
69. Answers *should be similar to*:
 Britain had the first ‘official’ soccer leagues with rules that are still recognized today
 Other countries started adopting the British version of the sport
 They also were responsible for the coining of the term ‘soccer’
70. Answers *should be similar to*:
 Student should identify a sport they like and answer all the other questions
 If they do not have a favorite sport, they can write about something like hiking, biking, walking, etc. that is not a team sport